PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

	2. LOCATION		112.	CONCLUSIONS
22 Jun 62	Hallet Station	. Antarkticia	0.0	Was Balloon
3. DATE-TIME GROUP	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION		- 0	Probably Balloon Possibly Balloon
Local	XD Ground-Visual	C Ground-Radar	0	Was Aircraft
CMT 22/0303Z to 0325Z	□ Air-Visua!	D Air-Intercept Rador	0	Probably Aircraft Possibly Aircraft
5. PHOTOS	6. SOURCE	- An-imarcapt Konar	0	The second of th
D Yes ND(No	Military		0	Was Astronomical Meters Probably Astronomical Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS	9. COURSE	0	Other
2 SOCS	one	NNW-SSE	00	Insufficient Data for Evaluation Unknown
Antarcticia, The obj was white in color & to have elev of 7dgr. The durations probably a very bright are class of meteor, by level by these meteors are class display many colors winds in the upper atmost vinds in the upper atm	e moved fm a be ion of this sig	aring of 310dg ating was appr as a fireball	r ox	to 345dgr at an 2 secs. This obj

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1. UPREDAL PRECIDENA BEFORE. REFOREIG INSTRACTIONS NOT

AVAIL.

2. SIDKS OR VAPOR TRAIL OBSERVED BRANCH 340 LETRESS TO

3. PIERT CHESTRED BY HAVAVIATOR AS SECURGS AS SELLLIAST CHIEF OF THE DESCRIPTION AND SECURD HOVING OF APPARENTAL PROPERTY OF SECURD HOVING OF APPARENTAL CLEARING VIEW AGAINST CLEAR EMPLICATION.

305 DECREES THUE. BLEVATION ANDLE FEVER DEGREES. THE

PAGE TWO RUBBY TEL CAN DEFEL 2203252. OTHER CEREBREES, DEHLEDER FIRST-CLASS AIR CONTROLMAN CENSERVED IF TO TRAVEL FROM DIN TO CHE IN AN "B" R COMPTO THEM CIRCLE TO MORTH. W. WINES ALOFT FROM MINURING DUMINING TWO BOURG CARLIER SERVE MANSS THAN 20 REPORT VICTA 200 DECREES SERVE DELICH 35000 FERT AND COT INIONS THOM 250 DEDREES THUS OR LESS HELDN THEOPOPAUM'S AT -5550 PERT. MAI WINTS OF 35 to be RECES FROM 250 TO 270 CORECT PRUE CESSENVED DETVELS 40000 AND 50000 FREE. CYPOTHERIS THAT DISTINCTED CORFIG CAUSED BY HIMD REASONABLE CHLY IF TRAIL FORGED AGOVE TRUPOPARTER AT 40000 TO 50000 FERT. CIMINAR PATTERN COMMARY TO EXPECTED BEHAVIOR UNDER CONDITIONS REEL CHILD CHEER SCULD DEPORTS OF. TRAIL DISSIPATED PROGRESSIVELY FROM THE TO WER THE LAST PORTION VISIBLE CHIEFIER AND RECEDING TO HORT. HELLER DEPENDENT HORS THAN 25000 FIRE DISPANCE MORE THAN SO MILLS. 5. SVERICLE SEARCH HADE HORRY OF DUT POINT. HOWEIGH THUSUAL CEALTRED. 6. ABOYS DESIGNARLY NOT SEEN THEROUGH BOTTCHS OF WHISTEN GLASS.

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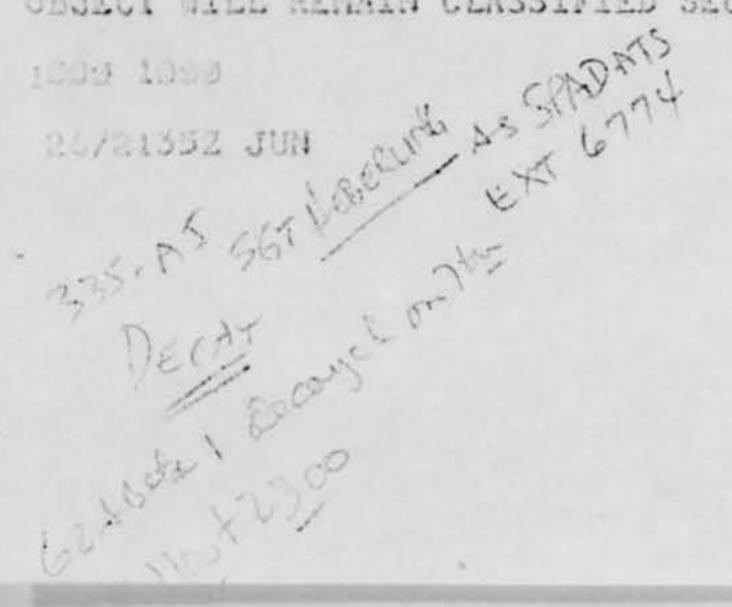
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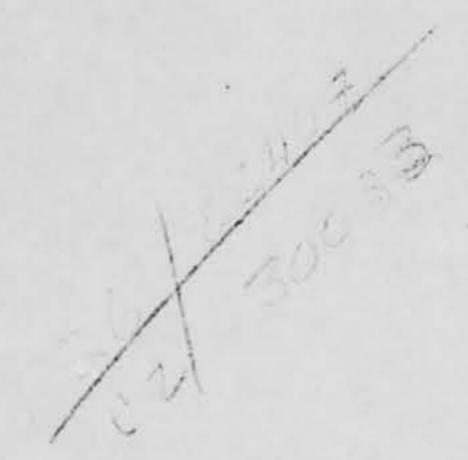
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2211

UNICLASEFTO FROM 1 AERO OOPS-C 275F, RELEASABLE OUTSIDE
SSO CHANNELS, AFSSO USAF FOR DIA/GIIC (DIAAP 3A3) ATTN: MR R.
BAUMLER, FTD FOR TD-A2. AFIC FOR AFCIN 3HK, MSA FOR A41 AMD
SPG. GIA FOR OSI MR JONES. UPON RECEIPT OF THIS MESSAGE,
FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE ON 1952 A-BETA, SPADAT OBJECT MUMBER 315,
UILL BE UNCLASSIFIED, MOWEVER, ALL FREQUENCIES ASSOCIATED WITH THIS
OBJECT WILL REMAIN CLASSIFIED SEGRET.





. MEW ZEALAND

Another photograph

The Anekland Star in its February 3 issue carried this interesting stury: "A photograph at the D.S.I.B. ancoral station Lander, confirms that Mr. C. B. Taylor, who was at Cape Hallert hast June, saw a 'mystery object' travelling across the sky.

"A selectist at the station, Dr. M. Gadsen, said tonight that a long-exposure photograph taken on the all-sky camera showed the object's train.

"It was not a meteor, and there were no reports of a satisfthe huming out in that area at the time.

". We are puzzled by it," he said."

The Caps Hallet incident was originally reported in the account of its September-October, 1962, isade, As Lieut, Holden comments in his letter to us, the photograph must have been under detailed scientific study for a long time, from june, 1962, to January, 1983.

TD-E/Lt Col Friend

Unidentified Flying Objects Sighted in the Antarctic

3 August 1962

Hq USAF SAFOI-3b (Major Hart) Wash 25 DC

- 1. On 7 June 1962 at 0105Z witnesses at Hallett Station, 72-20 S and 170-00 E observed an object which they described as brighter than a first magnitude star. This object was sighted on a true bearing approximating 250° from Hallett Station. The elevation was reported to be approximately 30° and the object was observed for more than five minutes. This sighting probably resulted from the misidentification ci the planet Jupiter due to distortion of that body by inconsistencies in the atmosphere. The reported azimuth of the object and that of the planet at the time of the sighting are very nearly the same. The witnesses reported the object moved slowly in a southerly direction which is the same as the apparent motion of Jupiter when viewed from Hallett Station at this time and date. At the time of the sighting Jupiter was the brightest astronomical object, -2.0 magnitude, which could be seen from Hallett Station. Ampiter's elevation at the time of the sighting was less than five degrees, far from the thirity degrees reported by the witnesses. It is the FTD opinion that the witnesses estimate of the elevation was in error for they indicated that the object passed behind a mountain peak and as far as can be determined the nearest nountain peaks have elevations of less than five degrees when measured from Hallett Station. It is probable that a strong inversion was present in the area at the time of the sighting and that mirage effects associated with this condition contributed to the sighting.
- 2. On 22 June 1962 at 0303 Z an object leaving a smoke or vapor trail was observed from Detachment Alpha, Antarcticia. The object was reported to be brighter than a first magnitude star, white in color and to have moved from a bearing of 340° to 345° at an elevation of 7°. The duration of this sighting was approximately two seconds. This object was probably a very bright meteor known as a fireball. Fireballs are a rare class of meteor, brighter than -3.0 magnitude, usually multicolored, often leaving a very evident trail and are of relatively long duration. The trails left by these meteors appear as smoke during daylight hours and during darkmess display many colors. Trails left by fireballs have been used to study winds in the upper atmosphere, fifty mile zone, by such eminent astronomers as Dr. Fred Whipple, Harvard and Dr. Charles P. Oliver, University of Pennsylvania. Since these trails may persist for half an hour or more, it is not unusual for them to be distorted by these winds.

It is concluded that a fireball and the trail it generated was responsible for the UFO sighted from Detachment Alpha on 22 June 1962.

3. On 7 July 1962 at 11152 am intense light was observed from Hallett Stabion. This light was first observed from the roof of a building, and the observer stated that he thought at first it was a flare. He reported that the light was as large as a backetball and when it passed over the station he noticed two smaller lights appearing to the rear and the side of the main object. The smaller lights were of lesses intensity and they maintained the same relative position throughout the sighting. The object left a clearly visible trail. The lights were traveling from MSW to EME. At 10° above the eastern horizon the objects gave off a brilliant flash and disappeared over the horizon. The object sighted by these witnesses was probably a bolide. Bolides possess the same characteristics as fireballs and in addition are heard to make noise, usually a whistling, rumbling or series of explosions or is heard or seen to explode. There is the very remote possibility that this was the re-entry of the U.S. satellite Alpha-Reta I. This satellite decayed between 1100Z and 2300Z on 7 July 1962. Decay during revolution number 234 could have resulted in a display similar to that described by the Hallott Station witnesses. It was concluded that this object was probably a bolide because: (1) Revolution number 234 was the earliest computed for the decay of the satellite and it probably decayed nearer to the mean of the computed time limits; (2) The path of the satellite would have been more from the SW to the NE as viewed from Hallett Station, if it did not lose its orbital characteristics due to reentering; and (3) Though the witnesses provided only a limited description of the object they sighted, the characteristics are much closer to those of a bolide.

4. ITD is not aware of any United States or foreign activities which could account for the unidentified flying objects sighted in the Antarctic on 7 and 22 June 1952 and 7 July 1952. Further there is no evidence avilable which indicates that these phenomena were due to other than natural causes.

FOR THE COMMITTER

EDMAND K. WYTH Colombia Hay 62

Deputy for Science

and Components